June 25, 1772. NUMB. 2270.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

WARSAW, March 25.

THE Court of Verſailles has re-called all the French officers, who had entered into the ſervice of the Confederates. The new Confederacy formed by the Sieur Opalewſki, in the Palatinate of Cujavia, againſt the Pruſſian troops, makes it feared that thoſe troops will be thereby induced to commit open hoſtilities, from which they have hitherto abſtained. Opalewſki, in his Manifeſto, expreſſes himſelf in theſe terms: "Tho' we have already given them all that we have, yet they are not ſatisfied: They demand of every farmer a ſum of money, a man, a portion of cattle, and a bed. The Nobleſſe then having nothing left but their ſabres, and the peaſants their flails, wherewith to oppoſe force by force."

Dantzick, March 31. The Pruſſian troops, which marched by Merſeritz to Poſnania, have attacked a poſt belonging to Zeremba's-corps, 11 of whom were killed on the ſpot, and ſeveral made priſoners. The Pruſſians have entered Liſſa, where they likewiſe made 17 priſoners; and at Rawitſch are 40 of the ſame troops, ſome of which are already advanced as far as Zduni. Fifteen thouſand of them are likewiſe encamping at Marienwerder.

Copenhagen, March 28. The Fiſcal-General has received orders to bring his complaints againſt the Counts de Struenſee and de Brandt.

Cracow, March 15. The King's Uhlans took 29 Lithuanian Confederates the 12th of this month, near Skawina, who were going to Tyniec, and ſome hours afterwards they took ſeven more; among theſe priſoners is one of the Confederates Counſellors, three Captains of Horſe, and two under Officers, all young unexperienced men. The Confederates under Marſhals Walewſki, Radzimenſki, Dzierzbicki, Prince Sapieha, Kraezy, Littecoſki, Koſſacowſki, and others, reſolved the next day to attack the different corps of the Ruſſian and Poliſh troops, poſted on the two banks of the Viſtula to obſerve them, and in ſome meaſure to keep them blocked up in Tyniec; accordingly, while 800 men, horſe and foot, who had paſſed the Viſtula early in the morning, were attacking Col. De Lange, who was with his men near Smierconca, 500 or 600 Confederates fell upon Gen. Branicki, who was near Kobyerzyn, about half a mile from Tyniec. The action was very warm on both ſides. Gen. Luwarow joined Col. De Lange, and attacked the Confederates with ſuch fury, that they were obliged to ſeek ſecurity by getting to their boats, which they did in ſuch diſorder that many of them were drowned. Gen. Branicki likewiſe beat the Confederates who attacked him, and put them to flight, purſuing them till they were under the cannon of Tyniec. Theſe two Generals, in this action, gave convincing proofs of their valour, and their troops of their undaunted courage. This affair coſt the Confederates 200 men killed or drowned. Our loſs conſiſts only of one Captain of the Uhlans killed, and two ſubaltern Officers, with ſome ſoldiers wounded. The Ruſſians had only ſome men wounded, among whom were none of their Officers.

Warſaw, March 21. A Manifeſto has appeared here, publiſhed by the Nobility of Great Poland againſt the Pruſſian Generals, and principally againſt General Belling. It is aſſerted that the army of Prince Dolgorucki, which conquered Crimea, will enter this kingdom, and that he has already ſignified his intentions to the Regimentary Stempkowſki, and deſired him to make place for his troops. A Confederate Officer, in the diſguiſe of a Jew, was taken up here a few days ago, and ſent to priſon, being diſcovered to be one of Pulawſki's ſpies, who informed him of every thing that paſſed.

Venice, March 14. A Sclavonian Merchant hired two porters to work on his fiſhpond, and after diſmiſſing them in the evening, and giving them orders to come to work again next morning, he miſſed his purſe. On their coming in the morning he accuſed them of the robbery, which they denying, he ordered a cauldron of water to be boiled, into which he threw a piece of iron, and holding his piſtol at the throat of one of the workmen, ordered him to take it out, ſaying, if he was innocent, he would be unhurt. The poor wretch obliged to obey, took it out, but his arm was in ſuch a miſerable ſtate, that the nails came off his fingers, and he was almoſt dead; on which the Merchant ſaid he was ſatisfied he was guilty, and ſhould be puniſhed for it. This affair coming to the ears of the Magiſtracy, they have ordered the barbarous Sclavonian Merchant to be arreſted, who will be puniſhed for his monſtrous barbarity.

Vienna, March 28. The Court has ſent to the Porte the laſt propoſals of Ruſſia, without which that power will not conſent to a treaty of peace, viz. 1. That Crimea ſhall be declared independent. 2. That the Empreſs ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of Aſoph, with liberty of trade and navigation on the Black Sea. 3. That all the provinces, conquered by the Ruſſian arms during the war, ſhall be reſtored to the Grand Signor.

Berlin, March 24. The 20th inſtant the reigning Ducheſs of Brunſwick arrived at Potzdam. The King will receive her at his Palace of Sans Souci, where Prince Frederick of Brunſwick, and his ſpouſe, arrived the 18th.

LONDON.

April 9. Mr. Charles Fox is ſo very diligent to retrieve his former errors, that it is believed he will obtain a dignified rank on the roll of Patriotiſm, and be henceforth hailed the champion of at leaſt matrimonial liberty, that choiceſt bleſſing of the individual.

April 13. A letter from Cracow, March 17, ſays, "Prince Poniatowſki has written from Vienna to General Branicki, that the Ambaſſador of France to their Imperial and Royal Majeſties, had already ſent orders to General Viomeſnil, to direct the General Confederacy to annul and make void, without exception, the Act declaring an interregnum. Prince Poniatowſki requeſts, at the ſame time, that General Branicki will ſolicit the Ruſſian General to treat the French Officers with civility who were in the Caſtle, that they may return to their own country, under their parole, with the other Officers of their nation."

April 14. A correſpondent informs us, he has good authority to aſſure the public, that a certain ſuppoſed clandeſtine marriage has not yet taken place; for when the Lady firſt heard of a certain bill being in agitation, ſhe flew into a violent paſſion, and ſaid, ſhe hoped to God the Engliſh N---l--y would never ſuffer ſuch a bill to paſs, and concluded with a flood of tears, which plainly diſcovered the love of Patriotiſm, or the honour of the N---l--y, was not the cauſe of ſuch diſtreſs.

Yeſterday, at 4 o'clock, came on in the Houſe of Commons, a motion made by Col. Burgoyne, for a ſelect Committee to be appointed to enquire into the nature and ſtate of the Eaſt-India Company, and of the affairs in the Eaſt-Indies. Mr. Burgoyne ſaid, the reaſon of his wiſhing to have a ſelect Committee appointed was, that a Committee of the whole Houſe could not go through it ſo minutely, eſpecially as it was now almoſt the end of the Seſſion, whereas a ſelect Committee might ſit the whole ſummer. The Colonel was ſeconded in his motion by Sir William Meredith, who ſhewed the neceſſity of ſuch an enquiry, as millions of people were under the greateſt diſtreſs. He related a ſtory that happened in the Roman Senate, where a great man brought home with him three hundred thouſand pounds, one hundred thouſand pounds of which he was ſatisfied with for himſelf, another hundred thouſand he gave to bribe the Senate, and the third hundred thouſand he gave among the dumb votes. Sir William was anſwered by Mr. Thomas Townſhend, who ſpoke very ſtrongly againſt the enquiry being made by a ſelect Committee, ſaying, it was nothing more than putting the affair into the hands of Government, and therefore that he would ſooner wiſh to ſee it in the hands of the Board of Trade, or the Privy Council, than in a ſelect Committee, as the latter, he ſaid, would be anſwerable for their proceedings; but a ſelect Committee could not. He added, that he thought they ſhould have had this enquiry brought in by Adminiſtration, as there was ſomething alluded to in the King's Speech; but that three months were now elapſed ſince the Seſſion began, and no notice had been taken of it, excepting by an honourable Gentleman, independent of Adminiſtration. Lord North ſpoke next, and ſaid, he was glad to find the affairs of the Eaſt-Indies taken up by a Gentleman unconnected with Adminiſtration; that a bill had been brought in by one of the Directors, which he thought was much more proper than if brought in by Adminiſtration; but that he certainly ſhould be for making the enquiry by a ſelect Committee, and ſhould have been for it the firſt day of the Seſſion, as he always thought it the moſt proper mode.

Lord Irnham, Col. Luttrell, Mr. Dowdeſwell, Mr. Cornwall, and Mr. Burke, objected to the enquiry being made by a ſelect Committee, ſaying, they might as well have no enquiry at all, for that the ſelect Committees never came in their enquiries to any thing; and therefore, that the appointment of one tended only to deceive the people, and would be ineffectual. Sir George Colebrooke ſaid, that, as one of the Directors, he could not but vote for an enquiry. Colonel Barre ſaid, an enquiry ought to be made, as more cruelties had been practiſed in that country than even in Spain; but he condemned Adminiſtration for not bringing on the enquiry before: The Noble Lord told us (ſaid he) that the beginning of the Seſſion he was in confuſion, in the middle too we were in confuſion, and we ſhall end in confuſion; but, however, as I have always been for an enquiry, I am glad to accept this rather than none. The bill, however, now propoſed to be brought in, will give little more relief to that large wound, which I can ſcarcely find words in the Engliſh language to deſcribe, than a bit of Ladies ſticking plaiſter. Mr. Dempſter ſpoke next, and objected greatly to the enquiry by the ſelect Committee, ſaying, he was ſure it would end in nothing; that he remembered a few of thoſe Committees, but never found they came to any thing; and therefore that a Committee of the whole Houſe would be propereſt. After a long debate, which laſted till 11 o'clock, the queſtion being called for, the motion was carried without a diviſion. Mr. Sullivan then preſented to the Houſe his bill, relative to the Eaſt-India Company, which was read for the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday, the 4th of May.

Nothing can be more mortifying to a free people, than to find themſelves treated with contempt by thoſe who have a ſuperiority only from birth, accident, or proſtitution. Can a ſoldier bear the inſults of his Officer, and to be treated as the ſcum of the earth, the dregs of the people, from his upſtart Officer? And what muſt a citizen think, when he hears the tool of a Miniſter treating the mechanic with contempt, declaring it indifferent whether they are ſhot in St. George's Fields, or ſtarve and rot on a dunghill? If ſuch licentious arrogance, ſuch unfeeling inſolence, can be aggravated, the Cocoa-tree has the honour of this Courtly Palm! A Gentleman reading the accounts in the papers of the inſurrections in different countries, occaſioned by the dearneſs of proviſions, ſaid, "he wiſhed the Miniſtry could find out ſome remedy to lower the price of proviſions, or theſe tumults would become ſerious, and prove a general calamity." "Never fear, anſwered a Gentleman, who is no ſtranger to Court ſecrets, the Miniſtry will ſoon quell the riots in every county, and by an expedient that will remove the other evil you complain of." "What is that?" replied the young Jacobite. "A troop of horſe," cries the old Jacobite, "a ſovereign remedy for tumults, the worſt of political diſorders; and, by cloſing ten thouſand hungry ſtomachs in every county, I will warrant the dearneſs of proviſions will ceaſe of courſe."

From Scotland we learn, that ſeveral villages are in great neceſſity and diſtreſs, having neither cheeſe, butter, corn nor fleſh.

We hear the Secretaryſhip of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been lately, more than once hinted to Mr. Burke, which he, unheſitatingly refuſed, except Lord Rockingham was to be the Viceroy. The object of Adminiſtration was, by this offer, to have an able advocate for their deſigns on the other ſide of the water, as well as to take off a ſpy upon their actions here.

April 18. Notwithſtanding France has long ſince oſtenſibly abandoned the family of the Pretender, it is aſſerted, that the late marriage of the Chevalier de St. George is the fabrication of the French Court; and that the purpoſes of its originating there will ſhew themſelves in a few months, as ſoon as ſome matters can be previouſly ſettled with the Court of Madrid.

The face of affairs in Denmark is greatly clearing up, reſpecting the reigning Queen. Since the arrival of the laſt meſſenger on Tueſday, their Majeſties have, for the firſt time, ſpoke of the ſtate of things at Copenhagen, before their principal people in waiting, and in ſuch a manner, as if the clouds would be ſucceeded by a ſpeedy ſunſhine, and a clear and ſerene ſky.

It is not known whether any political buſineſs, between the Courts of London and Peterſburgh, relative to the war with the Porte, was the occaſion of the frequent interviews at Rome between the Duke of Glouceſter and Count Orlow, the Ruſſian General; but it is certain their meetings were frequent, and often private, and that alſo their reſpective Secretaries were engaged by his Royal Highneſs and the General in a long epiſtolary intercourſe.

Letters received by the laſt Dutch mail remark, that his Britannic Majeſty had actually ordered all his electoral troops of Hanover to aſſemble immediately at Hamburgh. This advice was received from the River Elbe, on the 27th of laſt month; and as the town of Hamburgh is ſituated, ſo that a few thouſand troops quartered there, and in its neighbourhood, may, with great facility, take poſſeſſion of all his Daniſh Majeſty's dominions in Germany, it is generally conjectured that the Elector of Hanover will avail himſelf of the troubles reigning at preſent in Copenhagen, to ſeize and make himſelf maſter of ſuch Daniſh dominions as may lie contiguous to the Electoral dominions of Hanover.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by DAVID HALL, *in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,*

THE Second Volume of Dr. PRIESTLY's EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY; containing, The HISTORY and PRESENT STATE of DISCOVERIES relating to VISION, LIGHT and COLOURS.

Facta eſt immenſi copia mundi. OVID.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1772.

THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, in the night of the 2d inſtant, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, at the Sign of the Half-moon and Seven Stars, in Second-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet, a brown MARE, about 14 hands high, no hind ſhoes on, ſtraight mane, ſwitch tail, the hair a little rubbed off her breaſt, with the breaſt-plate of a woman's ſaddle. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, or to JOHN WILKINSON; or delivers her to GEORGE CASNER, at the Union Furnace, in Huntingdon county, Weſt-Jerſey, ſhall receive the above reward. BERNARD LAWERSWYLER.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1772.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt JOHN KIDD, late of this city, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers; and all thoſe indebted are hereby entreated to make immediate payment; ſhould any neglect this notice, they may expect to be ſued, without reſpect to perſons.

ALEXANDER KID, } Adminiſtrators.
AMOS WICKERSHAM, }

Thoſe indebted to KIDD and FORSYTH, are requeſted to make immediate payment to ANDREW FORSYTH, to prevent being ſued, and ſuch as have demands againſt ſaid copartnerſhip, are deſired to bring them in, in order for ſettlement.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1772.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN CORREY, late of this city, Skinner, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accompts, in order to their being adjuſted by JANE CORREY, Adminiſtratrix; GEORGE CORREY, ROBERT CORREY, ſenior, and JAMES READ, Adminiſtrators.

To be ſold, a ſtrong, likely, healthy NEGROE MAN, who has been brought up to the ſkinning buſineſs, and is well acquainted with all its branches; likewiſe a good new well built MILL, erected for the purpoſe of dreſſing ſkins in oil.

To be lett, a large commodious STABLE, capable of containing 16 or 18 horſes, with a loft over the whole, for hay, and a very commodious yard, well paved, ſituated in Church-alley. Enquire as above.

The Skinning and Breeches-making Buſineſs is carried on by *Robert Correy*, junior (at the houſe formerly occupied by his father) who will be much obliged to all thoſe that will pleaſe to favour him with their orders in that way. ¶

To be SOLD, by way of public VENDUE,

on the 15th day of July next, on the premiſes,

A TRACT of well-timbered LAND, containing 1064 acres, with allowance for highways, ſituate on both ſides of a branch of Great Mantua Creek, called Cheſtnut Branch, in the townſhip of Greenwich, in the county of Glouceſter, and weſtern diviſion of the province of New Jerſey; bounded by lands late of William Gerrard, Samuel Shivers, John Ladd, and James Wood; on which there is a good ſaw-mill, almoſt new, on a large and conſtant ſtream, which affords ſufficient water in the drieſt ſeaſons; diſtant from a Landing on Mantua Creek about 5 miles; there is alſo on ſaid tract a convenient dwelling-houſe, near the mill, an orchard, and about 30 acres of land cleared, fit for tillage. The timber on ſaid tract is chiefly pine, intermixed with large black oak and white oak trees, and in many places ſuitable for farms.

And on the 20th day of July next, will be ſold by public vendue, at the houſe of Jeremiah Chew, Innkeeper, in the townſhip of Glouceſter, a Plantation and Tract of LAND, containing about 205 acres, ſituate on the northerly branch of Great Timber Creek, in the county aforeſaid; on which is a good dwelling-houſe, barn, orchard, and other Improvements; about 60 acres of cleared land, 7 acres of banked meadow, and conſiderable more may be made; the reſidue of ſaid land well timbered. Several years credit will be given for the purchaſe money, on giving good ſecurity, and paying intereſt for the ſame. The whole late the eſtate of Michael Fiſher, junior, deceaſed; and to be ſold, in purſuance of his laſt will and teſtament, by SARAH FISHER, and ROBERT FRIEND PRICE, Execut.

All perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of the ſaid Michael Fiſher, junior, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment of the ſame; and thoſe who have any demands againſt it, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be ſettled. *June* 19. ¶

WAS STOLEN, on the 11th of this inſtant June, out of the pocket of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, when reſting himſelf on the great road, between Downing's-Town and Guthry's Tavern, in company with the perſon who ſtole it, an Old Leather Pocket-Book, with 4 holes in a piece of braſs, for latching it; there was in it, one dollar and a quarter-dollar in ſilver, a few ſmall bills, paper-money, the whole about Twelve Shillings; alſo a warrant for 100 acres of land, and two certificates, one of which was paſted ſo as not legible. The fellow who ſtole it, ſays he is a Shoemaker to trade, a ſhort little fellow, apparently about 30 years of age, had black ſhort hair, and a great impediment or ſtop in his ſpeech; had on, an old dark-coloured coat, old dirty leather breeches, and an old wool hat. Whoever takes up the thief, and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get his money and papers again, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward, paid by DAVID LONG.

STRAYED from the Commons of Philadelphia, about ſix Weeks ago, a ſmall black COW, with one white hind Leg, and the End of her Tail white, branded on her Horns J. HALLOWELL. Whoever returns ſaid Cow to ISRAEL HALLOWELL, *ſhall have Two Dollars Reward.* ¶

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, in Bordentown, Burlington County, New-Jerſey, on the 15th of June inſt. a dark bay HORSE, about ſix Years old, with a Star in his Forehead, branded on the near Shoulder D *and on the off Shoulder* IC, *the Brands not very perceivable, about 14 Hands high, trots and paces, is in good order, and ſhod before. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the Owner may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by*

June 18, 1772. † CALEB CARMAN.

[*For more* NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee a fourth Page.*]

From a late ENGLISH PAPER.
To the PRINTER.

AS I am told that Parliament are to take the affairs of the East-India Company into conſideration, I beg leave to give them ſome information on that head. To ſhew with what zeal the ſervants of the Company tranſact the buſineſs of their maſters, and, at the ſame time, do honour to their country by their *humanity*, I deſire that you convey the following liſt to Sir Fletcher Norton, through the channel of your paper. To their credit be it ſpoken, I comprehend only the diſcipline of one month in the catalouge of obſtinate ſufferers; and I will do the Honourable Company the juſtice to ſuppoſe, that the ſame wholeſome ſeverity continues through all the months of every year ſince Lord C. gave us the management of the revenues of Bengal.

Harris Chumd, Steward to the Raja of Daniſh Pou, was *ſcourged to death*, for not being able to pay his maſter's taxations to the Honourable Company.

Three Jimmindars, or Land Renters, in the Purgonah of Eſeſpour, were *ſcourged to death*, for the unpardonable *crime* of poverty.

In the Purgonnah of Sit Sheicah, a poor man expired on the ſame day, for the ſame crime, under the like laſh of oppreſſion.

The Gumoſtah, or Agent of the Renter of Mamud Shawy, was tied up by the hands to a beam, and *dogs* tied by the tails to his girdle, which dogs, horrid to relate, devoured him.

The deaths brought about by the puniſhment of the *breeches* are very ſlow. This puniſhment, which is reckoned very ingenious, was, perhaps, invented by a fortunate Breeches-maker, who became Governor of Bengal. The unlucky criminal, for there is no crime ſo great as poverty in our acquiſitions abroad, has his hands tied up to a beam, and his leather breeches tightly bound about his waiſt. He is ſupplied with proviſions; but the excrement, in the ſpace of a few days, brings on a putrefaction and ſtench, which at laſt relieves, by death, the poor wretch. Theſe inſtances are ſufficient to convince Sir Fletcher, that it is altogether unneceſſary to extend the juriſdiction of the new Court of Juſtice to the natives. I believe they have already had enough of Britiſh Juſtice.

E. F.

From another ENGLISH PAPER.
To the PRINTER.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent E. F. is, in every particular, right with regard to the unlucky wretches who were tortured to death for the *crime* of poverty. I was at the time in Bengal. But E. F. has forgot another *ingenious* mode of torturing the human ſpecies; at leaſt ſuch of them as are ſuppoſed, like Montezuma, to conceal their money from rapine. No leſs than twelve triangles are ſet up in the Court-yard of the Palace of Muxadavar, where the ears of *our* Reſident and *our* Nabob are gratified with the perpetual ſound of the ſcourge, and the ſhrieks of expiring men!---If the Repreſentatives of the Britiſh nation will overlook ſuch proceedings, let Amboyna be forgotten, and let us talk no more of the Spaniards in their conqueſts of Mexico and Peru! The puniſhment of the *dogs* which E. F. mentions, is rather worſe in Bengal than it formerly was in Cuba. If I remember well, the Indians of the *Weſt* were only hunted down by dogs; they had, by being left looſe, ſome chance of making their eſcape: But our *Eaſt* Indian has no ſuch advantage. He is bound to a beam, and obliged to bear the gradual gnawings of the voracious animal.

SOUJAH DOULAH.

LONDON, *March* 21.

Among the many acts of beneficence ſo conſpicuous in his Grace the Duke of M-----u, the following is not the leaſt worthy of the public attention. His Grace, in conſideration of the diſtreſſes the laborious poor are ſubject to, has, for ſome years paſt, permitted every poor perſon living near his ſeat in Northamptonſhire, to keep a cow in his park, ſo that, in the late ſevere ſeaſon, whilſt the poor in other parts of the country were groaning under the diſtreſſes of hunger, cold, and nakedneſs, thoſe under his Grace's protection were ſupplied with the bleſſings of life.---This is not intended ſo much a panegyric upon this worthy Nobleman, as an hint to others of the Nobility and Gentry to imitate this fair example, and "Go and do likewiſe."

April 4. When the King was coming from the Houſe on Wedneſday, a perſon, genteelly dreſſed in mourning, ſpoke the following words in a very audible voice, and which, it is ſuppoſed, the King heard, as he ſtood near the carriage: "His Majeſty has now been to give the Royal Aſſent to the Royal Marriage Act; if right, God bleſs him! if otherwiſe, why he is but a man."

Leave is given to bring in a bill for enforcing ſeveral Acts of Parliament for the recovery and payment of tythes, and other eccleſiaſtical dues, from the people called Quakers.

April 10. The bill brought into the Houſe of Commons for the further relief of his Majeſty's Proteſtant ſubjects, diſſenting from the Church of England, diſpenſes, we are told, with that part of the act, made in the firſt year of William and Mary, which requires ſubſcription to ſundry articles, mentioned in the ſtatute, made in the thirteenth year of Elizabeth. The only qualifications required in this bill from Diſſenting Miniſters are, that they ſhall take the cuſtomary oaths of allegiance, ſubſcribe the declaration againſt Popery, and alſo a profeſſion that they believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Teſtament, to contain the *Mind and Will of God, and that they receive them as the rules of faith and practice.* Juſtices of the Peace will be appointed to adminiſter the declaration, and to keep a regiſter, wherein are to be inſerted the names of thoſe Miniſters who offer to make ſuch oaths, and ſubſcribe ſuch declarations. It will further ſpecify, in contradiction to one part of the "Act for the uniformity of public prayers," That Miniſters diſabled from preaching any ſermon or lecture by that act of Charles the Second, ſhall, upon taking the oaths, and ſubſcribing the declaration, be exempted from the penalty of impriſonment, and be duly qualified to preach, expound, or exhort. In order to prevent perſons from fraudulently qualifying themſelves as Diſſenting Miniſters, this bill will enact, that every perſon offering to qualify himſelf as a Diſſenting Miniſter at the general Seſſion of the Peace, ſhall produce to the Juſtices a teſtimonial, ſigned by ſome Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters, purporting that the perſon ſo offering himſelf, is a man of a *good moral and chriſtian character, and that they are willing to receive him as a Diſſenting Miniſter.* The ſame qualifications will entitle a man to teach and inſtruct youth in the capacity of a public tutor or ſchoolmaſter, and exempt him from every penalty, to which, by any law or ſtatute whatever, he may be ſubjected. Theſe, we are informed, are the heads of this lenient and ſalutary bill; and ſhould it paſs, we ſincerely hope that, by removing every obſtacle which may affect tender conſciences, all ſtrife and contentions may ceaſe amongſt us, and nothing but mutual forbearance, toleration, and chriſtian good-will, prevail.

April 11. *Several hints have been offered to the Aſſociation for reducing the price of Butchers meat, which, it is preſumed, will be of much ſervice to the induſtrious Poor: Among which are the following;* 1. *That the Aſſociation procure themſelves to be eſtabliſhed as a permanent body, under the title of, Perpetual Guardians of the Poor.* 2. *That they take into their conſideration the regulation of the prices of all the mere neceſſaries of life; under which head are to be included Bread and Flour, full grown Beef, Mutton and Pork, Butter, Cheeſe, Coals, and the plentiful and wholeſome kinds of Fiſh and Vegetables; excluding Veal, Lamb, Poultry, and ſuch other expenſive articles as are properly the food of the rich and luxurious.* 3. *To effect this matter, general cheque markets ſhould be erected, granaries built over them, and under them vaulted repoſitories for Coals; And theſe markets ſhould regulate the conduct of the Gentlemen of the Coal Exchange and Fiſh Market at Billingſgate, and theſe of the Corn Market in Mark-lane.*

It has been reſolved to ſtation two 60 gun ſhips, a 50, and two ſloops, on the coaſt of Africa.

The marriage of the Pretender is one of thoſe ſingular events which do not admit of an eaſy explanation; on the one hand, by connecting himſelf with a family from which he can obtain neither alliance nor ſupport, and by throwing himſelf into the arms of a lady, who profeſſes the Reformed Religion, he ſeems to have relinquiſhed his old friends, without acquiring any new ones; on the other hand, his ſuddenly emerging from a ſtate of obſcurity, in which he might always have depended on ſome ſubſiſtence from his friends, as that burden would have ceaſed with his life; his contracting marriage with a Princeſs, of little or no viſible conſequence in Europe; his abandoning the religious principles of his family, ſo far as reſpects the choice of a wife; in fine, his getting a footing in Germany, are circumſtances which will neceſſarily lead an obſerving man to look minutely into the private hiſtory and connections of the Houſe of Stolberg, and to expect to draw from thence ſome important ſecret to reward his curioſity. It has been often reported within theſe two years, that the Pretender was going to be married, though the real perſon was never named. It has been as often reported that he had every thing but public ſupport from a great Monarch in the North.

As it may be agreeable to our readers to have ſome account of Stolberg, whoſe Princeſs a certain unfortunate Pretender has married, we ſhall give ſome particulars relating to it. Stolberg county is in the circle of Upper Saxony, 58 miles north-weſt of Leipſic, about 20 miles long, and 10 broad, and gives name to Counts of an ancient, and once a very powerful family, whoſe domains lie diſperſed, but moſt of them are in the circle of the Upper Rhine. They are ſovereign Counts, of the Lutheran religion; and beſides their large bailywicks in the circle above mentioned, they have the county of Weringerode, in the Principality of Halberſtadt, near the borders of which, among the mountains, ſtands the caſtle of Stolberg, which is ſaid to have been built by Otho Colonna, a Roman Gentleman, in the time of the Emperor Juſtinian, who gave it the name of Stolberg, from the iron mines which he met in the foundation of it.

April 14. *A Correſpondent ſays, "To ſuch a degree does luxury and extravagance prevail amongſt the opulent Farmers in Dorſetſhire, that one of them, at this time, gives 6 guineas a hogſhead for cyder for his own table; and another, who procures his cheeſe from Stilton, at the immoderate expence of one ſhilling and eight pence per lb. After this, need we look farther for the cauſe of the high price of proviſions?"*

April 15. *Advices lately from Geneva ſay, that Voltaire is dead, and has bequeathed legacies to ſeveral eminent perſons, as Rouſſeau, Hume, D' Arpour, D' Alembert, and to his ſervants annuities, and the remainder to the congregation De propaganda Fide.*

In conſequence of a hand bill which was found ſtuck up in ſeveral places in this metropolis on Sunday Morning, proviſions were taken away by force at Spitalfields market, by a number of poor ſtarving people.

A correſpondent ſays, that the following taxes are paid for bread; a land-tax on the ground the wheat grows on, a land-tax on the ground the wood grows on it is baked with, a tax on the very water it is made with, a tax on the yeaſt it is worked with, a tax on the ſalt uſed in it, beſides a reaſonable allowance the Baker hath, or ought to have, for houſe-keeping being doubled.---For beer he ſays are paid the following taxes; a land-tax on the ground the barley grows on, a land-tax on the ground the hop grows on, a tax on the water it is brewed with, three different taxes laid on malt at three different times for three different uſes, three different taxes laid on hops at three different times for three different uſes, three different exciſes laid on ale at three different times for three different uſes, three different taxes on the coals it is boiled with, a tax on the copper it is boiled in, two different taxes on the ſtaves the barrels are made of to put it in, a tax on the hoops the ſtaves are bound in, a tax on the yeaſt it is worked with, a tax on the candles the Brewers ſervants uſe in brewing, three different taxes laid on the Publican at three different times for his licence to ſell, and two taxes for the tankard we drink out of; in all 26.

The Engliſh Maſters and Pilots of the Ruſſian ſquadron, who went from England, under command of Rear Admiral Elphinſtone, and are returned, have not been able to obtain their wages.

The Premier (a correſpondent ſays) ſeems intereſted in the affairs of the India Company, ſcarce a day paſſes but Lord Clive and he are cloſetted together.

The Hon. Mr. Ongley, one of the Members of the Lower Houſe, delivered a meſſage to the Upper Houſe, to acquaint them that the Lower having received a meſſage from their Lordſhips on the 1ſt inſt. delivered by a Maſter in Chancery, and the Clerk Aſſiſtant of the Houſe of Lords, and being deſirous of preſerving a good correſpondence with their Lordſhips, the Houſe had taken notice of their unuſual method of ſending meſſages, and deſire that the ſame might not hereafter be drawn into precedent. Their Lordſhips returned anſwer to the Houſe of Commons by meſſengers of their own, that the ſame ſhould not hereafter be drawn in precedent.

Another account ſays, the anſwer was to the following effect: "That the Upper Aſſembly had ordered their meſſage to be carried in the uſual manner, but, upon enquiry, found that one of the Maſters being ill, Mr. Strutt, the Clerk Aſſiſtant, did carry down the meſſage; and likewiſe deſired that the Commons might be informed, their L------ps have nothing more at heart, than to maintain a good correſpondence between the two Houſes, and do not mean to introduce any precedent contrary to the uſage of Parliament."

A tax, it is ſaid, will be laid, at the requeſt of a Great Perſonage, on maſquerade tickets.

We learn from Verſailles, that Madam de Barre will ſoon be divorced by an arret of parliament from her preſent huſband, who, on this occaſion, is to be gratified with an eſtate, called Roquelaure, which has been lately purchaſed for him, at the expence of 500,000 livres.

The revenues of a ſtate, ſays the great Monteſquieu, are a portion which each ſubject gives of his property, in order to ſecure, or have the agreeable enjoyment of the remainder.---Does this idea, in any degree, correſpond with what Engliſhmen at preſent experience?

The ſeveral petitions which have been preſented to the Houſe of Commons this ſeſſions, complaining of the preſent high price of corn, are referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

Extract of a Letter from Jerſey, April 11.

"*We are in this iſland in the greateſt diſtreſs, through the exceſſive price of wheat; which, notwithſtanding a law made by order of King and Council, that none ſhall be exported, is ſhipped for France in the night from the back of the iſland, and no enquiry is made into it by the Magiſtrates, who rejoice in the people's ſufferings, becauſe they have dared to petition the King for redreſs againſt their wickedneſs and injuſtice.*

"*Our Lieutenant Governor hath hired a ſhip to fetch Barley from England to make bread, and to keep the labouring people from ſtarving. Nothing could have ſo long prevented a revolt but his care and humanity to the poor and working people, and the hopes of being ſpeedily relieved from their griefs, which are known to his Majeſty and Council; if ſome method of redreſs does not ſoon take place, diſtreſs muſt make us deſperate, and then God only knows what will be the event on our Magiſtrates, who for twenty years have continually exerciſed their power to make and encreaſe our miſeries.*"

April 18. Lord Mansfield being aſked lately, how he reliſhed literary abuſe, and particularly what he thought of Junius's attacks upon his character, laughingly replied, "*I am glad that the Patriots have got ſomething to pleaſe them; and if they only leave the Government of the Nation to the King's friends, we ſhall never diſpute with them about the Government of the News-papers.*"

A Correſpondent aſſures us, if the Parliament would have allowed the importation of grain, &c. from the American Colonies, that an eminent Merchant in the City would have engaged to have imported 800,000 buſhels only, into the Port of London, and that the returns thereof ſhould be in goods the product of this kingdom.

It is now currently reported, that Sir William Young, Bart. Governor of Dominica, will be created a Peer of Ireland, and get the firſt vacant Red Ribbon after his return to England, which is ſoon expected; as alſo, that he will be promoted to ſome conſiderable employment in the State, as a reward for his great and diſintereſted ſervices in the Weſt-Indies.

It is ſaid the plan for ſetting up Scripture as the only Rule of Faith, is favoured only by three Right Reverend Divines, but, notwithſtanding their great inferiority of numbers on the Bench, the Clerical Petitioners have great hopes, that in the long run, Scripture will carry it againſt the Thirty-nine Articles.

We are aſſured that there is not the leaſt Foundation for the

Extract of a Letter from Bury St. Edmund's, dated April 13.

"*Great ſigns of diſſatisfaction having appeared for ſome days among the lower people, our Alderman, on Saturday morning, ſummoned the Gentlemen and Tradeſmen together, and propoſed a ſubſcription being ſet on foot to lower the price of proviſions. This was readily aſſented to, and a large ſum was ſubſcribed, with which it was agreed to buy wheat, grind it, and ſell the meal to the poor at one ſhilling the ſtone, or fourteen pounds. This, with the marching in of about 100 ſoldiers, it was thought would have quieted them, but the latter had neither powder nor ball. At night they began to aſſemble in great numbers, parading the ſtreets with rags for colours, and, knocking at doors and windows, kept the inhabitants in continual alarm all night. Soon after four, on Sunday morning, they drew up together, when the leaders informed the Aſſembly, that if any of them ſtole any thing, or did miſchief, they would hang them on the firſt tree they came to. They next marched to the Millers, fixed the price of meal, which they took down under their hands, and calling on each Farmer, ſettled the price of wheat at four ſhillings a buſhel, making the Farmers, as they had done the Millers, ſubſcribe to their paper. About nine in the evening they returned, their number being increaſed to 7 or 800, when they marched by beat of drum, and halted in the town. They then went to a Maltſter, who not being at home, his wife was obliged to give it under her hand to ſell wheat at 12s. a comb, or 4s. a buſhel; they afterwards drank four pails of beer, and compelled the other Maltſters to the ſame agreement. Finding ſome proviſions intended for the London market, they were ſeized, cut out, and ſold at 3d. per pound. The dealers in butter and cheeſe were next viſited by them; the price of the former was ſettled at 4d. ½ and the latter at 5d. per pound, took it under their hands, and after ranging themſelves in order, declared to the bye-ſtanders what they had done, and ſeparated. Monday morning they met again, to ſee the butter and cheeſe was ſold at their price, which the ſhopkeepers prudently complied with, and had ſuch trade, that it was ſoon gone. They then ſet out to the Farmers on the other ſide of the town, towards Pakenham, to get them to ſign. One of the Corporation took his horſe and followed them, in order to perſuade them to return and diſperſe; they told him their earnings would not maintain them as proviſions were, and they might as well die by a halter, as be ſtarved to death. After they were gone, the inhabitants were ſummoned by the Magiſtrates, when it was propoſed, that if the Rioters proceeded to do any miſchief on their return, at the ringing of the Hall-bell, &c. they ſhould join the Magiſtrates to ſeize them. On Tueſday, about one in the afternoon, word was brought that they were at the Eaſt gate, when the Alderman went and deſired them to diſperſe, but they only laughed at him, and followed him to the market-hill, where they drew up; about 40 ſoldiers alſo drew up, but unarmed, and the alarm bells being rung, near 1500 tradeſmen and inhabitants ſoon joined them, when the Riot Act being read, the rioters, who by fatigue, drinking, &c. for three days, were reduced to leſs than 100 in number, gave a ſhout, and ran away, but were followed by ſome of the enraged Tradeſmen, who knocked down ſeven or eight, who are ſince committed to Bridewell, and we have been ſince very quiet. To conclude, the Farmers were ſo alarmed by theſe poor creatures, that they will not bring us either fowls, butter, or eggs; and the Butchers were fearful yeſterday morning, that if they killed any meat, it would be taken away. We are all like to keep faſt, and make a virtue of neceſſity.*"

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is a genuine liſt of the perſons appointed to be the Committee to enquire into the nature, ſtate, and condition of the Eaſt India Company, and of the Britiſh affairs in the Eaſt Indies.--Col. Burgoyne, Sir W. Meredith, Sir George Saville, Lord George Germaine, Mr. Roſe Fuller, Mr. F. Vane, Col. Barre, Mr. Solicitor General, Lord Howe, Mr. R. Sutton, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Thomas Pitt, Mr. W. Ellis, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Mr. G. Rice, Mr. Poultney, Mr. C. J Fox, Mr. Cornwall, Lord Foulkeſtone, General Conway, Mr. Hotham, Mr. H. Ongley, Mr. G. Johnſton, Mr. Alderman Trecothick, Mr. Edward Bacon, Mr. A. Curzon, Sir John Turner, Capt. Phipps, Mr. Gregory, Lord Clive, Mr. Strachey.

The ſaid Committee, or any ſeven of them, were to meet this morning in the Speaker's chamber at eleven o' clock.

They have power to ſit during the receſs, and to adjourn from time to time, as they ſhall think fit.

The letters and memorial of Gregore Cojamaul, and Johannes Padre Rafael, two Armenian Merchants, are referred to the above Committee.

Likewiſe the proceedings of the Governor and Council of Calcutta, in reference to the ſaid papers.

The account of the charters, treaties, accounts, books, and other papers, laid before the Houſe of Commons in the Seſſions of 1766, relating to the Eaſt-India Company, is ordered to be inſpected by the ſelect Committee.

A Gentleman, lately arrived from Dunkirk, ſays, that during three weeks ſtay at that place, no leſs than 400 ſheep arrived there from different parts of England in ſmuggling veſſels.

Private letters from the Hague mention, that a loan was negociating there for two millions of guilders, by the Miniſter of a certain power.

They write from Guernſey, that two Engineers were juſt arrived there from Portſmouth, to inſpect the ſtate of the fortifications both of that iſland and Jerſey, which were to be thoroughly repaired.

April 20. The ſmugglers from the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, taken by his Majeſty's cruizers, in the courſe of laſt year, have been computed to exceed the value of 40,000l. And the ſeizures made ſince the firſt of Auguſt laſt, on the coaſt of Great-Britain and Ireland, amount to upwards of 95,000l.

Great complaints are made here in England, of the dearneſs of proviſions, and not without ſufficient reaſon; but at Bourdeaux, Marſeilles, and ſeveral other places in France, at this preſent time meat ſells at the price of twenty-pence per pound Engliſh money.

HALIFAX (NOVA-SCOTIA) *June* 9.

Laſt Saturday as the Sloop Frugality, John Burrows, Maſter, was coming into this Harbour from New-York, ſhe run upon the Reef of Rocks near Point Pleaſant, where ſhe bilged, and immediately filled with Water, the chief Part of her Cargoe has been brought to Town in Lighters, but is much damaged, eſpecially a large Quantity of Peas, conſigned to the Agent Victualler, for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Troops in this Place.

BOSTON, *June* 11.

Yeſterday Captain Chambers arrived here, in 8 Weeks from London: He informs, that laſt Sunday he ſpoke a Maſt-Ship, bound into Caſco-Bay, in 25 Days from England.

On the 3d of May laſt ſeven loaded Batteaux, belonging to Albany and Schenectady, were loſt at Oſwego Falls, all the People ſaved, except one John Shae.

June 15. Laſt Friday Afternoon the Bonetta Sloop of War, Captain Squires, ſailed from hence with Diſpatches for England.

Extract from the Minutes of Council for the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

At a COUNCIL held at the Council-Chamber in Cambridge, June 13, 1772.

HIS Excellency acquainted the Board that he was reſtrained from removing the General Court to Boſton, whilſt the Aſſembly continued to diſpute the Authority by which he was directed to cauſe it to be held in any Place except Boſton: And laid before them the Signification of his Majeſty's Pleaſure made to him by one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, together with his Speech to the two Houſes, and the ſeveral Meſſages which had paſſed between him and them the preſent Seſſion, and required the Opinion and Advice of the Council upon their Oaths as Counſellors, whether, conſiſtent with the Signification of his Majeſty's Pleaſure to him, he may now remove the Court to Boſton: The Council thereupon gave their Opinion and Advice unanimouſly in the Affirmative.

A true Copy, atteſt. TRO. FLUCKER, Secr.

His Excellency then directed the Secretary to acquaint both Houſes reſpectively, that it was his Pleaſure the Great and General Court be adjourned to Tueſday next, then to meet at the Court-Houſe in Boſton, which was done accordingly.

PROVIDENCE (Rhode-Iſland) *June* 13.

Monday laſt a Sloop from New-York arrived at Newport, and after reporting her Cargoe at the Cuſtom-Houſe, was proceeding

p the River on Tuesday. The Gaspee armed Schooner, then lying near Newport, immediately gave Chace to the Sloop, crowding all the Sail she could make, but the People on board not being acquainted with the River, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon she ran on Namquit Point, near Pawtuxet. About twelve at Night a great Number of People in Boats boarded the Schooner, bound the Crew, and sent them ashore, after which they set Fire to the Vessel, and destroyed her. A Pistol was discharged by the Captain of the Schooner, and a Musket or Pistol from one of the Boats, by which the Captain was wounded, the Ball passing through one of his Arms, and lodging in the lower Part of his Belly. He was immediately taken to Pawtuxet, and we are told is in a fair Way to recover.

We hear that one Dagget, belonging to the Vineyard, who had served the before mentioned Schooner as Pilot, but at the Time of her being destroyed was on board the Beaver Sloop of War, going ashore a few Days since at Narraganset to a Sheep Shearing, was seized by the Company, who cut off his Hair, and performed on him the Operation of Shearing in such a Manner, that his Ears and Nose were in imminent Danger.

NEWPORT, June 15.

Yesterday arrived the Brig Nancy, Captain Cockrum, in 26 Days from the Mole, who informs that no Vessel can be entered there with Flour and Candles on board, till the Captain gives Bond not to sell any of those Articles.

NEW-YORK, *June 22.*

Captain Wallace, in 28 Days from Jamaica, the 3d Instant, in Lat. 23: 22, spoke with Captain Reeves, in a Brig from the Bay of Honduras, for this Port; and on the 15th, Lat. 36: 57, with a Brig, Wittwood, from Barbados for Virginia.

Saturday last the Brig Joseph, Captain Pye, arrived here from Waterford, in 8 Weeks: By him we learn that the Disturbances in that Kingdom were almost subsided.

The Hon. Joseph Wanton, Esq; Governor of Rhode-Island, has issued a Proclamation, offering a Reward of One Hundred Pounds Sterling, for discovering the Persons concerned in destroying his Majesty's armed Schooner the Gaspee.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June 11.*

Wednesday se'nnight, in a Gale of Wind, and thick Weather, a Schooner from Philadelphia, John Kerr, Master, bound for Portsmouth, deeply laden, was drove ashore at the Mouth of Currituck Inlet, and beat to Pieces. The People were saved, but chief of the Cargoe will be lost.

Fredericksburg, June 21. On Friday the 22d Ultimo died, at his House in this Place, after bearing the excruciating Pains of the Rheumatism, for three Months, with a Fortitude and Patience that does Honour to human Nature, Mr. ROGER DIXON; a Gentleman in whom the Passions were so purely and delicately mixed, that, though subject to be ruffled, as in other Men, they never in him produced any bad Consequences. "He bore Anger as a Flint bears Fire;" and upon the least Show of Contrition, though ever so much injured, Resentment was no more. Revenge, Envy, and Malice, never once gained Admission into his Heart, that Seat of every social Virtue. He was a Friend to all Men, and universal Benevolence and Hospitality made every good Man a Friend to him; who will doubtless console with his disconsolate Family for the irreparable Loss of the fondest Husband, the tendereſt Parent, and the kindest Master.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 25.*

By the HONOURABLE

RICHARD PENN, Esq;

Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and Counties of *New-Castle, Kent* and *Sussex*, on *Delaware*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received Information that the *Connecticut* Intruders, who have so often disturbed the Peace of this Government, not content with having, in the most violent and hostile Manner, dispossessed a Number of People lawfully settled at *Wyoming*, on *Sasquehanna*, under the Honourable Proprietaries of this Province, have lately extended their unlawful Possessions to the Lands at SHOHOLY and LECHAWAXIN, and other Parts within this Province, where they are now building Forts and Places of Defence, and making warlike Preparations to support themselves in their Possessions unlawfully obtained. AND WHEREAS divers People belonging to the said Colony, have also at different Times endeavoured to persuade and inveigle many of the Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Provinces, to confederate and join with them in such their illegal Designs, and to assist in settling and holding the said Lands by a strong Hand: WHEREFORE, as well to assert the just Rights of the Proprietaries to the said lands, as to warn and prevent any of the Inhabitants of this Province from being unwarily drawn in to join the said Intruders in prosecuting their illegal Settlements; I HAVE judged it proper, by and with the Advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby strictly enjoining and requiring, in His Majesty's Name, all and every Person and Persons, already settled, or residing on the said Lands at *Wyoming, Shoboly* and *Lechawaxin*, and other Parts of the *Sasquehanna* and *Delaware*, without the Licence of the Proprietaries, or Authority from this Government, immediately to evacuate their Settlements, and to depart and remove themselves off and from the said Lands without Delay. AND I DO hereby forbid all His Majesty's Subjects, of this or any other Province or Colony, on any Pretence whatsoever, to intrude upon, settle or possess, any of the aforesaid Lands, or any other Lands within the Limits of this Province, without the express Permission of the Proprietaries, or this Government, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril, and on Pain of being prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of the Law: AND I DO hereby also strictly charge, enjoin and require, all Magistrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers, as well as all other His Majesty's liege Subjects within this Province, to exert themselves, and use their utmost Endeavours to prosecute, and bring to Justice, all Offenders in the Premises.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, *the Twenty-second Day of* June, *in the Twelfth Year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-two.*

RICHARD PENN.

By His Honour's Command,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun. Secretary.

GOD save the KING.

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of *New-Jersey* are to meet at *Perth-Amboy* on *Wednesday*, the 19th of *August* next.

His Excellency Governor FRANKLIN has been pleased to appoint and establish four Terms in the Year, for holding the Court of Chancery in the Province of *New-Jersey*, viz. Two at *Burlington*, and Two at *Perth-Amboy*, to begin on the *Saturday* next after the Opening of the Supreme Court at each of the said Places, and continue from Day to Day, as long as may be expedient.

—*Last Week Captain Hammond arrived here from the Coast of Africa, but last from Nevis, who informs, that he left Seraleon about three Months ago, where he heard there had been a very sickly Time up the River Gambia, that Governor De Bert, and all the Traders at James's Fort, on that River, were dead, and that the Doctor was the only white Man living belonging to the Fort. He also informs, that a few Days before he sailed, Captain Savery, in a Brig belonging to London, trading at Camaranco, having got about 65 Slaves on board, they rose upon the white People, killed the Captain, Mate, and all the Crew, except a Boy; and that the Vessel was afterwards re-taken by one Mr. Cleveland, a Trader, who recovered about 20 of the Slaves, and intended to send the Brig Home, for the Benefit of the Insurers.*

Captain Wilkinson, from Barbados, on the 7th Instant, in Lat. 28, Long. 63, spoke a Snow, Captain Dogue, from the River Gambia for South-Carolina, out 37 Days; on the 13th at Night he passed by the Wreck of a small Vessel, Bottom upwards, but could not discover what she was.

Captain Neill, from North-Carolina, informs, that about three Weeks ago, a new Ship, belonging to one Mr. Williams, of that Place, bound to London, was cast away on Ocracock Bar, where the Vessel was beat to Pieces, and the Cargoe lost, but the Sails and Rigging saved.

Captain Wilson, from Lisbon, on the First Instant, in Lat. 29: 33, Long. 57, spoke a Brig, from Virginia for Grenada, out 13 Days, who was then in Company with the Schooner Britannia, from this Port, also bound to Grenada, 11 Days out; and on the 5th, in Lat. 31: 56, Long. 60: 30, he spoke a Brig, from Piscataqua for Grenada, but could not learn the Master's Name.

Captain Davidson, from Jamaica, on the 13th of May, off Bluefields, spoke a Brig from New-York for Honduras, all well; 18th in Lat. 21: 38, Long. 87, spoke a Sloop, Captain Bingley, from Jamaica for this Port; 25th in Lat. 22: 30, off the Colleradoes, spoke a Schooner, Captain Crockat, from Montego Bay for Virginia, out 54 Days, and spared him some Bread; the next Day spoke a Sloop, Captain M'Alpin, from Kingston for Cape Fear, 4 Weeks out; 28th, in Lat. 22: 13, spoke a Ship, Captain Smith, from Jamaica for London, out 44 Days; on the 10th Instant, in Lat. 24: 13, spoke the Ship Betsy, Captain Leg, from Jamaica for London, out 44 Days, who informed him, that several of the Vessels then in Sight, belonged to Philadelphia; the same Day spoke a Brig, from Jamaica for New-York; and on the 15th, in Lat. 33, Long. 76, he spoke a Sloop, Captain Pearmain, from the Bay of Honduras for New-York, 5 Weeks out.

Captain Hanse, from Jamaica, on the 6th of May, in Lat. 18: 46, Long. 80: 56, spoke the Ship Catherine, Captain Fearns, from Savanna La Mar for London, 3 Days out, all well; 24th, in Lat. 22: 55, Long. 85: 5, spoke a Schooner, from La Vera Cruz for Boston, 6 Weeks out; 26th, in Lat. 23, Long. 84: 35, spoke a Brig, Captain Bogart, from the Bay for New-York, out 18 Days; 29th, in Lat. 23: 12, Long. 84: 15, spoke a Ship, Captain Watt, from Salt River for London, 12 Days out; the same Day spoke a Ship, from Green Island for London, out 42 Days; on the First Instant, in Lat. 23: 23, Long. 83: 55, spoke the Ship Booth, Captain Thompson, from Jamaica for London, 16 Days out; the next Day spoke a Ship, Captain Bond, from Jamaica for Bristol, out 20 Days; and on the 14th, in Lat. 31: 58, Long. 76: 15, he spoke the Ship Montague, from London for Charles-Town, out 5 Weeks.

Captain Kendall, arrived at New-York from the Coast of Africa, on the 6th Instant, in Lat. 26, Long. 62, spoke with Captain Wilson, in a Schooner from this Port for Antigua, 18 Days out; and on the 13th, in Lat. 35, Long. 70: 40, he spoke a Brig from this Place also for Antigua, but did not learn the Master's Name.

The Ship Betsy, Captain Hood, from this Port for Bristol, was spoke with on the 10th Instant, in Lat. 38: 20, Long. 69, by Captain Strickland, arrived at New-York.

The Captains Kerlin and Peel are arrived at Lisbon from this Port.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Lovely Lass, J. Stephen, from Maryland. Schooner Nancy, J. Neill, and Schooner Chance, A. Bunting, North-Carolina. Schooner Mary, J. Perott, Bermuda. Sloop Friendship, A. Adderly, New-Providence. Schooner Industry, R. Parker, Boston. Sloop Chance, L. Hammond, St. Eustatia. Brig George, J. Wilson, Lisbon. Brig Content, D. Wilkinson, from Barbados.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Peace and Plenty, J. Anthony, for R. Island. Snow Alsop, S. Harvey, Jamaica. Ship Jupiter, A. Ewing, Londonderry. Brig Dove, W. Allen, Barbados. Brig Morning Star, T. Calendar, St. Croix. Schooner Lydia, J. Allen, for North-Carolina.

CLEARED. Snow Molly, T. Woodhouse, to Cadiz. Schooner William, J. Gorham, and Sloop Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Boston. Brig Conolly, A. Caine, Dublin. Ship Warwick, C. Smith, and Sloop Betsy, J. Forster, Hispaniola. Sloop Tryal, J. Gensell, St. Croix. Sloop Sally, S. Thorp, New-Haven. Sloop Rachel, S. Parker, and Schooner Sally, E. Drew, Virginia. Schooner Susanna, A. M'Cormick, Dominica. Brig Rachel, E. Doane, Madeira. Sloop Patowmack, G. Rowe, Maryland. Schooner Molly and Fanny, J. Buck, Georgia. Brig Speedwell, J. Cox, Grenades. Sloop Molly, V. Wightman, Rhode-Island. Ship Minerva, F. Fearis, Liverpool. Sloop Speedwell, J. Sooy, New-York. Sloop Delaware, B. Goodhue, Salem, N. E. Schooner Rebecca, C. Lowe, St. Vincent. Sloop Hannah, J. Woods, to Montserrat.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1772.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Loss the Scheme, for promoting The CULTURE of SILK, sustained last Year, by buying unkilled for killed Cocoons, and giving the same Price thro' the Season, rendered it necessary for the Managers to endeavour to come at some more equitable Manner of purchasing, than they had hitherto been in the Practice of. Experience taught them that Cocoons, where Worms or Grubs are perfectly killed, are much lighter than before; and afterwards, if they are kept in a dry Place, as they ought to be, they will diminish in Weight from Week to Week, till they are reduced to near one Third of their original Weight. Nevertheless the only useful Part, to wit, the Thread of Silk, is equally long and heavy, in these different Degrees of Dryness. These Reasons induced them to offer the following Prices, namely, for all merchantable Cocoons, brought to the Filature before the 15th of July, 3s. per Pound; from the 15th to the 25th, 3s. 6d. from the 25th to the 5th of August, 4s. from the 5th to the 25th, 4s. 6d. and from thence to the End of the Season, 5s. but if extraordinary good, and very dry, 5s. 6d. provided they are all of the first Crop.

N. B. The Managers will shortly publish the Premiums they intend to give.

Philadelphia, June 24, 1772.

THE Owners and Possessors of Land on GREENWICH ISLAND, are desired to meet at the Court-House, in Philadelphia, the First Monday in July next, to choose Managers and Treasurer, agreeable to Law. And, at the same Time and Place, the Bridge and Road Company are desired to meet, and choose Directors and a Treasurer for the ensuing Year. ‡

Philadelphia, Sixth Month 22, 1772.

GOODS STOLEN.

THE WARE-HOUSE CELLAR, belonging to *JOSHUA FISHER* and *SONS*, on *Dock-street*, was broke open last Night, and several Packages of GOODS cut and opened, out of which were taken away,

Four Pieces of Halfthicks;
One Piece of Bath Frize;
One Piece of brown Three Quarter Nap;
One Piece of dark striped Lincey;
Two Pair of Boots;
Twelve Pair of Pumps;

And Part of several Crates and Copper-plate Queen's Ware.

The Boots and Pumps are *English* made, and very small; the Queen's Ware belongs to Table Setts, whereby it may easily be known. Whoever apprehends the Perpetrators of the above mentioned Robbery, so that they are brought to Justice, and the Goods restored, shall receive a Reward of TEN POUNDS, or FIVE POUNDS for either the Thieves or Goods, from

JOSHUA FISHER and SONS.

Land-Office, June 22, 1772.

THE Surveyor General is gone to lay out the Town of *SUNBURY*, at *Shamokin*, for the County of *Northumberland*; where such as are inclinable to settle in the said Town, may apply to him, or *William Maclay*, Esq; who are instructed to receive Applications for that Purpose.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED *out of the pasture of BENJAMIN HOLT, living in Horsham township, Philadelphia county, on the 12th day of June inst. at night, a black MARE, near 15 hands high, 7 years old, shod before, trots and hand gallops, low carriage, two white spots on the off side, made by a saddle, and a lump on said side, the under side of her mane cut, neither brand nor ear-mark. Whoever brings the said mare to the subscriber, shall have* FORTY SHILLINGS *reward, and reasonable charges, and* THREE POUNDS *for the thief, paid by*

BENJAMIN HOLT. ¶

Hugh *and* George Roberts,

IMPORT, and have for SALE, at their Warehouse, the Corner of Grindstone-alley, in Market-street, Philadelphia, IRON-MONGERY and BRASS WARE, In their various and most extensive Branches.

Also, COPPER WARE, CUTLERY, Carpenters and Joiners Planes, Glue, Window Glass, Steel, Lead, Shot, Turkey Oilstones, Grindstones, &c. §

SAMUEL WHEELER, CUTLER,

At his Shop, in Second-street, at the Sign of the Scythe, Sickle and Brand-Iron, a few Doors above the Church, and opposite Mr. William Whitebread's Tavern,

MAKES, and has for SALE, for the ensuing Harvest, A QUANTITY of SCYTHES and SICKLES. He likewise makes Steelyards, Scale Beams, Steel Stamps for Carpenters and Smiths, Iron and Copper Brands, and Iron Work for Mills of any Kind.

He also makes Iron Work for the West-Indies, such as Iron Axles, Bill Hooks, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, &c. &c. or any Kind of Iron Work that a Person's Business may require. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A CONVENIENT and commodious Merchant MILL, situate on Brandywine Creek, about one mile from the Borough of Wilmington, and within two miles of the wharfs in the said Borough; the mill has one pair of burrs, and one pair of Cologne Mill-stones, with Boulting-mills, &c. in good order, and there is great plenty of water, in the driest seasons. With the mill will be lett, two dwelling-houses, a Cooper's shop, and other out-houses; also about 50 acres of land. For terms, apply to JOSHUA FISHER and SONS, or THOMAS GILPIN.

2 m.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the tenth day of August next,

THE whole STOCK of DRUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS, and PATENT MEDICINES, belonging to JOHN DAY, and Comp. in Second-street, Philadelphia.

The sale will begin at eight o'clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

Those who purchase to the amount of 100l. or upwards, may have 3 years credit, on giving good security, either in the province of Pennsylvania or West-Jersey; the first year will be allowed free of interest: And such who may chuse to pay immediate cash, shall be entitled to 8 per cent. discount.

The quantities are large, and the assortment general, and will be divided into lots, to suit either Druggists or Practitioners.

The Drugs are engaged best in kind, and every preparation equal in quality to those sold at Apothecary's Hall. The doors will be opened 3 days before the sale, that such Gentlemen, who incline to purchase, may have an opportunity of deliberately inspecting the several articles, and making assays of them.

As the Company are about to quit business, owing to the acting partner's being under a necessity of going to England, they therefore request those who are indebted to them, to discharge their balances as soon as possible; and all persons having demands against the Company, are desired to send in their accounts for payment.

Catalogues, with the quantities in each lot, will be ready to be delivered a week before the sale, to whoever may please to send for them.

For LONDONDERRY,

The SHIP JUPITER,

ALEXANDER EWING, Master,

Will be clear to sail by the 30th inst. June. For freight or passage, apply to ANDREW CALDWELL, and JOSEPH WILSON, or said master on board, at William Allen, Esquire's wharff.

Said *Caldwell* and *Wilson* have imported by the last vessels from England and Ireland, and have for sale, on very reasonable terms, for cash, or the usual credit, a large assortment of cotton and linen checks, yard and 7-8ths linens, from Seven Shillings to Eighteen-pence per yard, striped hollands, damascus, moreens and tobines, ticks and bed bunts, printed muslins, linens and cottons; a variety of striped, flowered and brocaded silks, ribbons, sewing silks, silk and linen handkerchiefs, soosees, womens white leather shoes and gloves, poplins, camblets and flannels, velvets and velverets, silk and thread laces, window glass 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, and 10 by 12, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d nails, crates of plain and printed Queen's ware, and of plain and enammelled stone ware, several cables and hawsers of different sizes, and a quantity of other cordage, canvas No. 1 to 8, and a number of other articles.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO undivided third parts of the FORGE, GRIST and SAW MILL, and also the SLITTING and ROLLING MILL, formerly erected by Doctor JOHN TAYLOR, on Chester-Creek, about 10 miles from the Borough of Chester, in a plentiful country for wood, together with a tract of land, containing about 120 acres. The whole is now under lease, with a reservation of the liberty of rebuilding the slitting mill. Any person inclining to purchase, may be informed of the particular situation and conveniences, by applying to DAVID POTTS, in Front-street, Philadelphia. § 6w.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1772.

PUMPS Made and Repaired, by JOHN ELMSLIE, and THOMAS MORRIS, In Second-street, below Walnut-street; those who favour them with Employ, may depend on Punctuality.

THEY want a Parcel of White Oak and Pine LOGS, proper for Pump Trees; any Person that has such to dispose of, will be treated with, by applying as above. They carry on their respective Business, as usual. ‡

June 18, 1772.

THIS is to give notice to the creditors of James Maffett, that, pursuant to the Act of Assembly for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, he has presented a petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions, for the county of Gloucester, and which has been signed by two thirds of his creditors in value, and the Court has appointed the 25th day of July, for the creditors to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of the said James Maffett's estate should not be made, and his body discharged from confinement. JAMES MAFFETT. †

Philadelphia, June 22, 1772.

STRAYED, the 19th of May last, from the subscriber, a small red COW, gives milk, was low in flesh, with one false tit, her horns a little crumpt. Whoever takes up said cow, and will bring her to the subscriber, a little below Willing and Morris's wharff, and near to South-street, shall have One Dollar reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

† ISAAC MORTON, Biscuit-baker.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1772.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the MERCANTILE BUSINESS. One who writes a good Hand, and is thoroughly acquainted with Arithmetic, on Application to the Printers of this Paper, may know where to apply. ‡

ALL Persons who are possessed of Bills of Credit, issued by Act of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, dated June 15, 1767, denominated SIX POUNDS, FOUR POUNDS, and FORTY SHILLINGS; and also the Bills of Credit of said Province, issued 1st March, 1769, denominated THREE POUNDS, THIRTY SHILLINGS, TWELVE SHILLINGS, and EIGHT SHILLINGS, are requested to bring them to the Provincial Treasurer, and receive their respective Value.

May 4, 1772. tf&3m. OWEN JONES.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Act of General Assembly of this province, intituled, *An Act for granting the sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds for the King's use, and for striking Fifty-five Thousand Pounds thereof in bills of credit, and to provide a fund for sinking the same*, the following tracts of located and unimproved lands, were duly valued and rated, by the Assessors for the county of Northampton, as follows.

A tract of land, containing 223 acres, in Mount Bethel township, in the county of Northampton, adjoining Philip Shuck, rated at Five Pounds by the hundred; the property of Stephen Shewell, of the city of Philadelphia, merchant.

A tract of 150 acres, in Delaware township, on Dingman's Creek, rated at Five Pounds by the hundred; the property of Stephen and Joseph Shewell.

A tract of 195 acres, on Marsh Creek, in Lower Smithfield township, and adjoining the lands of George Taylor, Esq; rated at Five Pounds by the hundred; the property of the said Stephen and Joseph Shewell.

And whereas the owners of the aforesaid tracts of land have refused to pay the Collector the sum of Two Pounds Two Shillings and Six-pence, which, according to the said valuation, was assessed and laid upon said lands, as the proportion thereof for one year, for said tax, by said act imposed; we, the Commissioners of the county of Northampton aforesaid, in pursuance of the said act, do hereby give notice, that, on the 9th day of September next, at the house of Henry Miller, the 223 acres, in Mount Bethel township; and the 10th day of said month, September, the 150 acres, in Delaware, and the 195 acres, in Lower Smithfield, at the house of Jacob Stroude, in Lower Smithfield township, we will expose to sale, by public vendue, the above mentioned tracts of located and unimproved lands, or such part thereof as will be sufficient to answer said tax, and all charges accruing by reason of the non-payment or refusal thereof, to the highest bidder; the sale to begin at ten of the clock in the forenoon. Given under our hands this 9th day of June, 1772. JACOB MORRY,
HENRY BARNET.
¶ 3 *M.*

Charlestown, June 5, 1772.

WHEREAS *John Budd*, of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, being legally seized of certain lands, situate in Charlestown, Chester county, in the province of Pennsylvania, did, by his deed poll, dated the 8th day of April, 1714, grant and convey 300 acres thereof to *John* and *William Martin*, who died intestate, and without issue; whereupon the said 300 acres of land became the estate of their eldest brother *Thomas Martin*, who, by his deed, dated the 6th day of June, 1751, granted and confirmed the same 300 acres to *Lewis Martin*, who, by his deed, granted 100 acres thereof to his son *William Martin*, who, sometime ago, had the misfortune to have his house burnt, and every thing therein, among which were the aforesaid deed, from *John Budd* to *John* and *William Martin*, and the deed from the said *Thomas Martin* to *Lewis Martin*, which occasions a defect in the chain of conveyances, respecting the said land; and as I intend to petition the General Assembly of this province, at their sitting in September next, for an act to supply the said defect; this is therefore to give notice to all concerned, that they may have a full opportunity to make their objections, if any they have, to my having the said defect supplied, by act, as aforesaid. WILLIAM MARTIN. ¶

WHEREAS *Peter Erhart*, of *Guilford* township, *Cumberland* county, bought a piece of land of a certain *Daniel M'Clendick*, situate in *Hamilton*'s township, in the said county, for the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and having already paid Forty-three Pounds thereof, and for the remainder gave 3 bonds, dated the 27th of April last, viz. 1 for 25 Pounds, payable the 27th of October, 1774; 15 Pounds, payable the 27th of October, 1775; 15 Pounds, payable the 27th of October, 1776; and a note for 40 Shillings to Owen Aston. And whereas a certain *William Beard* claims the most and best part of the said land, by a prior right, and the title for the same will be disputed; and, though he executed a conveyance to him the said *Peter*, for the whole of said tract, it is uncertain which has the best right; therefore, this is to give public notice, that no person shall buy or accept of an assignment of any of the said bonds or note, as he will pay neither of them, nor any part of the money becoming due on the same, or any or either of them, until the matter be fully determined, and a clear and indisputable title for the said tract, free of any claims whatsoever (the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania excepted) be executed and delivered to the said *Peter Erhart*, for said land, in fee.
¶ PETER ERHART.

CAME to the plantation of *Thomas Morgan*, the 19th day of May last, a small grey HORSE, about 12 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. Likewise a brown HORSE, about 5 years old, about 15 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, paces and trots. The owner or owners are desired to come and prove his or their property, pay charges, and take them away. *June 12.* ‖ THOMAS MORGAN.

STRAYED away from the Commons of Philadelphia, about the middle of April last, two Milch COWS; one a brown Cow, the other a red small Cow, with a white face, with brown spots round her eyes, and was expected to calf about the beginning of next month. Whoever takes up said Cows, and brings them to SARAH YARD, at the Statehouse, in Second-street, Philadelphia, shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reasonable charges. ¶

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Penn's Neck, on Oldman's Creek, in Salem county, a Scotch servant man, named PATRICK BICKUM, about 23 years of age; he is a chunky well set fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and has short black hair; he wore a Scotch bonnet, a short jacket, the stripes goes round him, and had a lock on his leg. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by DAVID CLAYTON. ¶

Hanover, June 7, 1772.

WHEREAS my wife EVA ELIZABETH has left my Bed and Board, and has, for some Time past, behaved in a very unbecoming Manner, and being apprehensive she might run me in Debt, or borrow on my Account; I do therefore take this Method to acquaint all Persons, that I will not pay any Debts of her contracting, or answer what she borrows, after the Date hereof. HENRY FERNSLER. ¶

Ligonier, June 13, 1772.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of JOHN CAMPBELL, *late of Ligonier, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts immediately, properly proved; and those who stand indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make speedy Payment to the Subscriber, otherwise their Accounts will be put into the Hands of an Attorney, to be recovered as the Law directs.*
† JANE CAMPBELL, *Administratrix.*

TO BE LETT,

A STORE, and small ROOM adjoining, situate at the Corner of Market and Second-streets. For Terms, enquire of ENOCH STORY, Broker.

Just imported in the Minerva, Captain Tillett, from London, by
GEORGE FULLERTON,
And now opening at his store in Chestnut-street, between Front and Second-streets,

A LARGE and general Assortment of European and East-India GOODS, suitable to the present Season; he also imported in the last Vessels from Liverpool, a large Assortment of Manchester Goods, all which he will sell extremely cheap for Cash, or short Credit. †

Philadelphia, Fifth Month 18, 1772.
TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN,
CHYMIST and DRUGGIST, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets (three doors eastward from the Post-office, and nearly opposite the Indian King)

HAS just imported in the Britannia, Captain Falconer, and the Carolina, Captain Loxley, from London, A general assortment of the best drugs, chymical, galenical and patent medicines; an assortment of fine colours; a small quantity of very fine French pruens, Faro figs, and New Barrel raisins; also Sandever pumice stone, and rotten stone.

Family receipts, and physical prescriptions, truly prepared; medicine chests for family uses, shipping, plantation or iron-works (with proper directions) are carefully made up, on the lowest terms.

As he has served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and had several years further experience therein, in a house of the first reputation in London, he by that means has an opportunity of procuring his articles of the best quality, and at the most reasonable rates: Practitioners, or others, who are pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend on having medicines of the best quality, and charged as low as can be afforded.

N. B. He would be willing to take an apprentice---he must be of reputable parents---and his father answerable for his honesty.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

A STRONG likely Dutch Servant GIRL, who can be recommended for her Sobriety and Honesty; has upwards of four Years to serve. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ‡

MADE and SOLD by
JOSEPH HOOD,
In Water-street, just above South-street,

A QUANTITY of SCYTHES and SICKLES; STRAW and BRIAR SCYTHES; TANNERS and DRAWING KNIVES; SMITH's BELLOWS, and STILLIARDS. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE commodious STONE HOUSE over Schuylkill, opposite the Middle Ferry; Eleven Acres of Land, Seven Acres Marsh, and a large Garden and Orchard, belong to the Place. It is very convenient for a Gentleman's Country Seat, a Tanner, or any other public Business. For Terms, apply to WILLIAM BISPHAM, on the Premises.

To be SOLD by said *Bispham*, A likely NEGROE WOMAN, about Twenty Years of Age, fit for Town or Country Business. §

The GERMAN FLUTE, and GUITTAR,

ARE *taught, according to the Rules of Music, in Theory and Practice, by a Master of those* INSTRUMENTS. *For further Particulars, apply to* LUDEWIG KUHN, *at the Sign of the Golden Rose, the Corner of Third and Arch-streets, in Philadelphia.* ‡

WHEREAS EVAN EVANS, late of the township of Norrington, died possessed of effects not worth administering to, the creditors are desired to meet on Friday, the 10th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, to divide and make the best of what there is. *June 15, 1772.* ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 26th of June instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon (and to be struck off precisely at 7 o'clock in the evening) at the house of George Honey, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, a certain frame tenement, and two lots or pieces of ground, in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, one of them containing in breadth 78 feet, or thereabouts, and in length 100 feet, be the same more or less; bounded by Green-street, by the next described lot, by John Kuhn's lot, and by Peg's Run; and the other of them containing in breadth 74 feet, and in length or depth 140 feet; bounded by Garden-street, by Abigail Pedro's lot, by the first-described lot (on which it narroweth to about three feet) and by Peg's Run; late the estate of William Bacchus; seized and taken in execution by
JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscriber, June 7, 1772, a chestnut sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands 1 inch high, saddle marked, and marked with the hopples, his mane cut on the off side, and has one white hind foot, shod before, paces, trots and canters. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH BAKER.
*** If stolen, Three Pounds for the thief and horse. ¶

To the PUBLIC.

To be exhibited at JOHN CUNNINGHAM's, upon the Common, on Thursday, the 25th of June instant,

A Curious and elegant FIRE-WORK, such as has not been exhibited in America, consisting of a Variety of Representations, *viz.* A Ship with 20 Guns, to fire Distance and Distance, the Ball to be seen discharging from the Cannon, the Ship, Masts, &c. all illuminated, running 80 Yards on Wire.---Fifty Sky Rockets different Kinds--Six large Boxes of Serpents--Six more with a Star--Two large Wheels--One Dozen of small Wheels--Six Cherry Trees--Six China Pumps--Six Italian Candles--and several other different and curious Performances.

N. B. Two large and commodious Galleries are erected in a suitable Situation for those Ladies and Gentlemen who shall choose to attend, and encourage the Undertaking; and as the Performance will begin about Seven o'Clock in the Evening, the Ladies would do well to attend in Time, in order to procure good Places. The whole Works to be finished by Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, and may be viewed by any Person, who has a Taste for such Amusement.---Tickets only *Half a Dollar* each. ¶

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, by
MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
At his House, in Second-street,

A GREAT Variety of *Music*, consisting of SOLOS, OVERTURES, CONCERTOS, SONATAS, DUETTS, LESSONS, &c. of the very best Authors; TUTORS, or BOOKS of INSTRUCTION, for the VIOLIN, GERMAN FLUTE, COMMON FLUTE, FIFE, and HAUTBOY; beside an Assortment of ruled Music-paper, Violin and Guittar Strings, Hautboy Reeds, and some very neat Guittars, Violins, German Flutes, Fifes, French Horns, &c. &c. 6 W.

A COOK

MAY hear of a PLACE, by applying to the PRINTERS. If she understands her Business compleatly, and is well recommended, the highest Wages will be given.

Just imported in several vessels from England, and to be sold very cheap for cash or the usual credit, by
JOHN GIBSON,
At his store in Market-street, between Third and Fourth-streets,

A LARGE Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Summer. RAPPEE SNUFF of the most approved sorts. He has also to sell a few Tons of excellent HAY. 6w.

LEMON JUICE,
Extraordinary clear, manufactured in BERMUDA,
To be SOLD on board the Sloop BETSY,
ROBERT PRUDDEN, Master, lying at West's Wharff, above Vine-street. ¶

Imported in the last vessels from London, Bristol, and Liverpool, a variety of MERCHANDIZE, and to be sold, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit, by
THOMAS CLIFFORD and SONS,
At their store, in Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets,

TICKLENBOURG, flaxen and hempen ozenbrigs, Scotch ozenbrigs, brown roles and hessens, ravens duck, brown and white Russia sheeting, Russia drilling, brown and white Irish sheeting, German and Irish dowlas, Flanders bed tick, Russia towelling, diaper napkening and table cloths, clouting diaper, cambricks and lawns, in patches, pistol lawns, muslins and humhums, 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linen; a neat assortment of printed linens, cottons and calicoes, with a few pieces of curtain patterns; printed linen and fine lawn, figured, map, and other handkerchiefs, bandanoe, romal, lungee, and other silk handkerchiefs, black fringed handkerchiefs, nankeen patterns, muslin, Venetian-plain and figured silk gauze, fringed and striped bordered handkerchiefs, plain lawn ditto; a neat assortment of silks, containing white, black, flowered, and figured sattin, rich light drab ditto, black paduasoy and taffeties, 3-qr. striped lutestrings, of the following colours, pink and green, blue and white, scarlet, green and gold straw, bloffom and green, light drab plain, ruby and black, white and pink, straw and white, green and orange, blue and white plain, black and gold mantua, mazarine and crimson ditto, blue and garnet ditto, rich white and pink ducape, blue ditto, green ditto, bloom and drab ditto, morone ditto, white and straw ditto, white, green, blue, and pink half yard and half ell persians; a variety of ribbons and ferrets, quality and coat bindings, fine holland tape and bobbin, mens and womens thread, cotton and worsted hose; a large assortment of mens and womens beaver gloves, mens lamb, and Woodstock ditto, womens lamb, and kid, white, purple, and coloured gloves and mitts, womens wash leather ditto; a large assortment of common wove basket, needle-work and death-head coat and vest buttons, silk and hair, and scarf twist, black, white, light, and cloth coloured sewing silk, wire and mould shirt-buttons; an assortment of shaloons, durants, tammies, dorsetteens, calimancoes, &c. plain and striped camblets, worsted and silk saggathies, hairbines, Venetian poplins, messinets, silverets, starrets; superfine druggets and serges, black sattinet, corderoys; superfine, middling, and coarse broadcloths, brown buckram, striped and checked worsted lutestrings, 10 nail, 11 nail, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yard wide, and yard 3-8ths linen and cotton checks, cotton holland and French stripe, coarse white and Taylors coloured thread, Scotch thread No. 7 to 50, best Gloucester pins, common and Whitechapel needles; an assortment of plated Bath and white metal, Pinchbeck, steel, and other shoe and knee buckles, white metal and horn coat and vest buttons, stocklocks and padlocks, H and HL hinges, smiths anvils and vizes, carpenters augers, hammers, rules, &c. frying-pans, shovels and tongs, sad irons, handsaws and millsaws, scythes, from 48 to 54 inches, iron candlesticks, steel snuffers, corkscrews, marking irons, &c. an assortment of cutlery, consisting of bone sham buck, buck stag, ebony, and other table and desert knives and forks, pistol cap, cutteau and butchers knives, Barlow and other penknives, scissars, razors, shears, &c. 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20d. nails, in half casks, hob, pump, clout and trunk nails, Taylor's best window glass, 11 by 9, 10 by 8, and 9 by 7 (crates of cream-coloured ware, crates of flint glass ware, hogsheads of delph ware, all well assorted) boxes and kegs of large and small bowl, long and short pipes; an assortment of pewter dishes, plates, basons, mugs, spoons, &c. seaming and roping twine, common pack twine, and a quantity of seine twine, sash-lines, a large assortment of iron pots, kettles, camp ovens, chair and cart boxes, window weights, &c. cases of rolled plate iron, hogsheads of brimstone, copperas, madder, redwood, allom, &c. red lead, Spanish brown, white lead, ground in oil, and unground, magnesia and lead ore, pigeon, duck, goose and swan shot, and bar lead, F and FF powder, wool and cotton cards, boxes of tin plates, Bullock's and Cook's sail-cloth, heavy and light, iron and brass wire, sweeping and hearth brushes, boys, youths, and mens felt hats, boxes of womens calimancoe, lasting and damask shoes, assorted, 5, 6, and 7 dozen in a box, pott and foolscap paper, and brown sheathing paper; also cables of 10 and 12 inches, and a variety of other cordage, forge hammers and anvils, grindstones, and a few hampers of good Bristol beer.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 800 acres, situate in Baltimore county, near to Hood's Mill, on Patapsco Falls, and within one mile of said mill, and within four miles of two other Merchant mills, that always give Baltimore-town price for wheat, and within 10 miles of said town; the soil is good for grain or grass, and has an extensive range.---For particulars, enquire of EDWARD COOK, at Mr. William Otley's, adjoining to said land. ‖ 8 W.

West-Cain township, Chester County, April 22, 1772.
FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from his bail, a certain WILLIAM HANNA, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a redish complexion, grey eyes, straight black hair, somewhat round shouldered, is fond of spirituous liquors, and given to swearing when in liquor; had on, when he went away, a carrot coloured coat, white cotton jacket, buckskin breeches, blue yarn stockings, coarse shoes, almost new, brass buckles; he has wrought some time past at the turning business. Whoever takes up the said Hanna, and lodges him in any of his Majesty's goals, so as he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
¶ JAMES MACHLIN.
N. B. It is supposed he is about the city of Philadelphia; all masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril.

ONE HUNDRED and Twenty DOZEN of SICKLES, now preparing for the HARVEST, by JAMES HENDRICKS, Cutler, South Side of Market-street, the fourth Door above the Prison, they will be done with the utmost Care, and sold at the lowest Rates, and ensured to be good. ¶6W.

A LARGE Quantity of SCYTHES and SICKLES, prepared for the ensuing Harvest, and to be sold Wholesale or Retail by the Subscriber, living in Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets. Also Iron Work for Grist and Saw-mills, Clothier and Timber Screws, Smith's Bellows, and most Sorts of Smith's Work. The. WILLIAM DAWSON.

B. HUMPHREYS

SAW-MILL SAWS,
And a large QUANTITY of
SICKLES,
Made in the neatest Manner, and sold, at the lowest Rates, by
BENJAMIN HUMPHREYS,
In Chestnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, and next Door to John Ross, Esq; PHILADELPHIA. ¶5W.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.